- Enforcement of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Malaria and other Vector Borne Diseases) Bye-laws, 1975 by MCD with regard to creating mosquitogenic conditions
- Regular meetings with Resident Welfare Associations to ensure compliance with anti-mosquito measures
- Organizing training courses for Medical Officers in different hospitals of Delhi for preventon and control of the diseases

Prevention and control of the diseases is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The Govt of India supplies drugs, larvicides, insecticides etc for prevention and control of the diseases Assistance is also provided for training programme and IEC Technical support for outbreak investigation and control of these diseases is also provided to the States on request

Cash assistance to the tune of Rs 63 35 lakhs has been provided to NCT of Delhi by the Central Govt. to support IEC, capacity building through training etc during 2003-04

Shortage of Blood

1849. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of blood in various blood banks throughout the country, particularly in Delhi where as per a rough estimate of the Indian Society of Blood Transmission and Immunahaematology (ISBI) blood requirement is around 10,000 units per day while supply through various blood banks is only 3000 units,

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the new incentives and measures proposed to introduce and campaigns, if any, proposed to be launched to encourage people to donate blood and to create awareness regarding necessity of blood donation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir There is no overall shortage of blood in the country. However, there are occasional and seasonal shortage in a few blood banks So far as

the report of shortage of blood in Delhi is concerned, Delhi State AIDS Control Society has intimated that the estimate made out by Indian Society of Blood Transfusion and Immunohematology (ISBTI) as requirement of 10,000 units per day in Delhi is not correct. Against the annual requirement of about 3 lacs units, the annual collection of blood in Delhi in the year 2003 was 3,26,861 units

(c) In order to encourage people to donate blood and to create awareness about necessity of blood donation, the National AIDS Control Organisation during National AIDS Control Programme, Phase-II (1999-2006) has introduced various programmes like :—

(i) Promotion of Voluntary Blood Donation Programme across the country.

(ii) Awareness Programmes on Voluntary Blood Donation among the youths

(iii) Workshops on Voluntary Blood Donation, Safe Blood and Donor Motivation

(iv) Recruitment and retention of regular voluntary blood donors.

(v) IEC materials on Blood Safety and Voluntary Blood Donation.

Fungus in Glucose Bottles

†1850. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards some cases related to presence of fungus in glucose bottles;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter, and

(c) the number of such cases of negligence which have come to light during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) So far as Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely Dr. RML Hospitals, Safdarjang Hospitale and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi